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Economic Review

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Russia International Affairs

*Statistics on Attempts To Export Contraband Reported

954E0906A Moscow DELOVOY MIR in Russian 22 Apr 95 p 5

[Unattributed article: "Customs Service Does Not Doze"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Customs offices interdicted 186 attempts to export various goods worth about 16.5 billion rubles [R] from January to February along the border between Russia and former countries of the USSR.

Such attempts were prevented at 27 customs offices.

At the same time such customs offices as the ones at Kingisepp, Orenburg, and Novgorod prevented 44, 27, and 16 attempts, respectively, to export various goods from Russia which amounted to 46.8 percent of the total number of attempts that were made to export goods from Russia.

The value of strategically important raw materials which were detained and not allowed to leave during attempts to export them from Russia to countries that were former republics of the USSR totaled about R5.5 billion (33.1 percent of the total value of goods that were detained and not allowed to leave).

The strategically important raw materials included (in percent of the total value of strategically important raw materials):

Nonferrous metals, including	In the amount of R3,557 million (65.2 percent)
Aluminum	In the amount of R654 million
Nickel	In the amount of R642 million
Copper	In the amount of R392 million
Others	In the amount of R1,869 million
Ferrous metals and ore concentrates	R843 million (15.4 percent)
Lumber	In the amount of R707 million (13.0 percent)

The principal reasons for detaining goods and preventing their departure:

Attempt to export without customs processing (38 percent of the total number of cases involving detentions during the report period);

Submission of documents completed with violation of customs law (62 percent).

Value of Goods Detained and Kept From Leaving in Attempts To Export Out of Russia to Countries—Former Republics of the USSR (Distributed by Country) During January-February

Country	Value (millions of rubles)	Share of total value (in percent)
Estonia	10,263	62.3
Ukraine	1,657	10.1
Uzbekistan	1,393	8.5
Kazakhstan	1,319	8.0

The share of the total value of goods detained and not allowed to leave for Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, and Tajikistan amounted to 11.1 percent of the total value of goods that were detained and not allowed to leave.

Attempts were made to export R10.3 billion worth of goods to Estonia without customs processing or with violation of customs rules including the following:

Nonferrous metals	In the amount of R3.5 billion
Machine building products	In the amount of R2.7 billion
Food and gustatory goods	In the amount of R1.1 billion
Chemical products	In the amount of R1.1 billion

During the same period the value of goods detained and not allowed to leave in attempts to export to Ukraine amounted to about R1.7 billion, including:

Machine building products	In the amount of R962 million
Chemical industry	In the amount of R404 million
Iron ore concentrate	In the amount of R235 million

Analyzing results for January-February 1995, it is necessary to note a number of features:

1. Just as in 1994 Estonia continued to be the main direction followed in attempts to export strategically important nonferrous metals (aluminum, nickel, and copper). Thanks to the operational actions of personnel

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of the Kingisepp Customs Office, nonferrous metals worth more than R3.5 billion were detained at the border with that state and not allowed to leave during January-February of this year.

At the same time, as indicated by the report period, such goods were dominated by nonferrous metals utilized in the production of high-alloy steel and covered surfaces, as well as in aviation and missile and space industry.

2. Along with the steadily growing number of attempts to export finished machine building products, a clear tendency emerged during the report period toward a decrease in attempts to export finished products of the chemical industry, as well as raw material for their production (particularly rubber, latex, various acids, resins, and dyes).

***Foreign Trade Results for 1994, First Quarter of 1995**

954E0887 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 21 Apr 95 p 3

[Article by Aleksandr Volynets and Konstantin Levin under "Russian Foreign Trade" rubric: "Russia's Export Remains Raw Materials"]

[FBIS Translated Text] **After the Russian Federation State Committee on Statistics calculated the results of foreign trade in the first quarter of 1995, it became clear that the raw-materials orientation of Russian exports was continuing to develop. According to the Committee on Statistics data, the main increase in currency revenue was obtained from the export of energy carriers and non-ferrous metals. In this manner, despite the progress made toward increasing exports, the government states its impotence in resolving the question of changing the structure of foreign trade.**

In 1993, the Russian Government, together with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Ties, adopted a program for reforming foreign economic ties that, besides liberalization, also proposed improvements in export structure. The task stated consisted of overcoming the raw-materials orientation of Russian exports by attracting the newest technologies and foreign investment. This was to be aided by a program that would support industrial export and export-import bank operations.

As the results of 1994 and the first quarter of 1995 have demonstrated, however, not only have no structural changes taken place in foreign trade, but the opposite is true: Russia is increasingly consolidating its positions on the world market as a raw material power, and as such remains an importer of produce and industrial goods. A 16.3 percent increase for the first quarter in export volume beyond the borders of the CIS compared to the corresponding period last year was achieved due to growth in the export of raw materials, energy carriers, and non-ferrous metals. For example, in comparison with the first quarter of 1994, the physical increase in oil exports was 11 percent; for natural gas it was 16 percent; for cellulose it was 48 percent; for nickel it was 62 percent; and for copper it was 212 percent. In connection with the growth in world prices, currency gains from oil exports grew compared with the analogous period last year by 40 percent; from cellulose exports by 285 percent; from nickel by 175 percent; and from copper by 380 percent. The growth in imports from the CIS (11.9 percent) lagged behind exports and was due largely to food items. For example, meat exports grew in the first quarter by 43 percent; butter exports by 131 percent; and sunflower seed oil exports by 280 percent. At the same time, the volume of trade between Russia and CIS countries decreased in the first quarter. For example, Russian exports to Commonwealth countries dropped by 4.6 percent in comparison with the same period last year, while imports dropped by 2.5 percent. On the whole, according to the results of the first quarter of 1995, the positive foreign trade balance compared with last year's level rose by $700 million and was equal to $4.5 billion.

Thus, for now the only achievement in the foreign economic sphere is liberalization. Abolition of the institutions of special exporters, quotas, and licenses has made it possible to increase the volume of raw materials exports. This was also facilitated by the abolition of tariff and non-tariff limitations on goods exports and restrictions on import conditions through the implementation of high customs duties and additional taxes and collections. So the improvement in the state of the Russian foreign trade balance is not really the result of export-oriented manufacturing being stimulated. The new version of the import tariff that is currently being prepared for ratification will complicate conditions for importing goods into Russia to an even greater degree.

Dynamics of Russian Foreign Trade for the First Quarter of 1995 Compared with Analogous Period of 1994 (Billions of Dollars)

	Export	Import
1994	14.3	9.8
1995	12.8	9

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Export of Basic Categories of Goods in the First Quarter of 1995

Goods	Worth, in billions of dollars	Percent of 1994
Oil	2.81	139.3
Petroleum products	0.6	80.2
Coal	0.194	153.7
Natural gas	3.5	118.2
Fertilizer	0.37	139.4
Round timber	0.159	96.3
Saw timber	0.1	104
Unprocessed diamonds	0.491	248.3
Ferrous metals	1.7	155.5
Copper	0.259	430
Aluminum	0.716	139.5
Machines, equipment, and transport equipment	0.714	79.6

Import of Basic Categories of Goods in First Quarter of 1995

Goods	Worth in billions of dollars	Percentage of 1994
Machines, equipment, and means of transportation	3.4	123
Steel pipe	0.1	61
Iron, steel and rolled	0.136	91.8
Pharmaceutical supplies	0.18	74.6
Sugar (raw materials)	0.117	42.6
Vegetable oil	0.066	347
Butter	0.174	230
Poultry	0.119	89.6
Fresh-frozen meat	0.247	143.1
Tea	0.074	119
Citrus fruits	0.094	57.6
Grain	0.042	24

Russia National Affairs

*DELOVOY MIR Economic Statistics, 10 April

945E0896A Moscow DELOVOY MIR in Russian 19 Apr 95 p 3

[Unattributed report based on material of the Russian State Committee for Statistics: "Socioeconomic Situation as of 10 April"]

[Text]

Prices for Consumer Goods and Services

Over the period 4 to 10 April, the consumer price index measured 101.9 percent, including for foodstuffs—101.8, nonfood items—101.7 percent, and for-fee services for the population—103.1 percent.

Over the week, the greatest increases in prices for goods and services were registered in the cities of the Volga and North Caucasus regions (by 2.6-2.8 percent), and the smallest—in the Central and Far-Eastern regions (by 1.5 percent).

Since the beginning of the month, consumer prices rose by 3.5 percent, including those for foodstuffs—by 3.2 percent, nonfood items—by 3.1 percent, and for-fee services for the population--by 6.0 percent.

Over the elapsed week, prices for most foodstuffs rose at a moderate rate. At the same time, prices continued to rise at an anticipatory rate with respect to bread, bakery items, pasta and cereals, cabbage, root crops, alcoholic beverages (by 2.5-4 percent) and citrus fruit (by 8 percent). Bread prices increased by 30-40 percent in Samara, Orenburg, and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Prices for meat, sausages, canned meat, and frozen fish rose by 1-1.5 percent. Prices for butter, margarine, and eggs remained practically unchanged.

The cost of the consumer basket of 19 basic foodstuffs in Russia increased over the week on average by 1.6 percent and amounted to 161,600 rubles [R]. The highest cost of the basket continued to register in the cities of the Far East and East Siberia, and the lowest—in the Volga region cities. The differential between the highest and the lowest cost measured a factor of 3.7. In Magadan, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk this basket cost R306,000-323,000, calculated on a monthly basis, and in Ulyanovsk, Voronezh,

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and Nalchik—R95,000-121,000. In Moscow the basket cost R197,000, and in St. Petersburg—R178,000.

Nonfood Items

Prices for nonfood items rose over the period 4 to 10 April on average at a somewhat slower rate than those for foodstuffs. The greatest increases were registered with respect to gasoline (by 6.4 percent), cotton fabrics, thread, spring-summer season clothing and footwear, children's goods, tobacco items, medical supplies, and printed matter (by 2-4 percent). Gasoline prices increased by 20-30 percent in Ivanovo, Penza, and Syktyvkar, and by 40-55 percent in Perm, Maykop, and Vologda. Prices for footwear, television and radio equipments, and fuel sold to the population rose by 1-1.5 percent.

For-Fee Services for the Population

Over the elapsed week tariff increases were driven by higher prices for municipal and communication services. Gas rates went up by 13 percent, those for electric power, water and sewer, hot water, heat, and telephone—by 3-4.5 percent.

While fares in public transportation rose overall by 1.6 percent, city bus fares increased by 3.3 percent. Among consumer services there was a considerable increase in the cost of laundry, barber salons, and shoe repair shops (by 3-4 percent).

Wholesale Prices for Industrial Output

As compared to February 1995, producers' wholesale prices for industrial output rose in March by 11 percent (17 percent in February); as compared to March 1994, prices increased 3.5-fold.

A slowdown in price increases was registered in practically all industry sectors, which may be seen from the following data:

	As a percentage of the preceding month		March 1995 as a percentage of December
	February 1995	March 1995	1994
Industry—total	117	111	158
including:			
power generation	119	104	141
fuel	116	114	178
ferrous metallurgy	116	114	160
nonferrous metallurgy	118	115	159
chemical	120	110	158
petrochemical	115	115	154
machine-building	119	111	157
timber, woodworking, and pulp and paper	116	113	157
construction material production	112	110	141
light industry	113	111	149
food processing	117	108	157

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Price changes by category of goods based on their classification by end user are shown below:

	As a percentage of the preceding month		March 1995 as a percentage of December
	February 1995	March 1995	1994
Producer goods	117	113	160
Intermediate goods	116	11.	162
Consumer goods	117	108	152

Price changes with respect to individual items are characterized by the following data:

	As a percentage of the preceding month		March 1995 as a percentage of December
	February 1995	March 1995	1994
Electric power	120	104	143
Oil	121	113	179
Coal	109	104	181
Automotive gasoline	114	123	185
Diesel fuel	113	122	185
High-grade rolled metal	118	116	171
Rolled sheet metal	115	115	165
Steel pipe	124	126	181
Aluminum	116	110	159
Copper	111	115	133
Mineral fertilizer	118	113	160
Synthetic resins and plastics	116	109	158
Chemical thread and fiber	128	118	174
Synthetic rubber	110	117	145
Automotive tires	120	113	149
Alternate current electric motors	116	116	149
Low-voltage electric devices	110	109	142
Metal-cutting machine tools	113	114	146
Passenger cars	115	110	139
Trucks	115	112	166
Excavators	120	113	183
Tractors	135	105	170
Grain-harvesting combines	124	100	135

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	As a percentage of the preceding month		March 1995 as a percentage of December
Television sets	111	107	143
Refrigerators and freezers	128	107	150
Washing machines	119	112	157
Cement	111	114	148
Asbestos-cement sheets (roof slate)	108	113	151
Preassembled ferroconcrete components and parts	112	110	140
Construction brick	110	111	135
Construction glass	113	108	142
Lumber	124	114	157
Paper	114	117	176
Furniture	114	105	140
Cotton fabrics	117	110	155
Linen fabrics	109	118	157
Woolen fabrics	114	114	155
Silk fabrics	112	111	161
Knitwear	113	109	144
Hosiery	112	109	136
Footwear	112	106	131
Granulated sugar	106	113	137
Bread and bakery items made of grade I and highest grade wheat flour	121	109	144
Vegetable oil	109	106	142
Beef	129	105	193
Sausage	116	108	157
Whole milk	114	107	184
Cream butter	119	100	185
High fat-content cheeses	122	105	198
Frozen fish	121	110	159
All varieties of cereal	118	109	148

At the end of March the average price of one tonne of crude oil amounted to R180,000, automotive gasoline—R490,000, diesel fuel—R420,000, boiler oil—R199,000, steam-generation coal—R46,000, and coking coal—R87,000. The price of gas supplied to industrial enterprises reached R113 per cubic meter.

Industry

In the first quarter of 1995, R180 trillion (in current prices) worth of industrial output (contract work, services) was produced by Russian industry.

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The aggregate index of the physical volume of industrial output in January-March 1995 measured 95.5 percent of the level of the corresponding period of 1994 (in the first quarter of 1994—76.6 percent).

As compared to the fourth quarter of 1994, the total volume of industrial production in the first quarter of 1995 declined by 1.3 percent (in the first quarter of 1994 it declined by 11.4 percent as compared to the fourth quarter of 1993).

In March the volume of industrial production measured 94.7 percent of the level of the corresponding month of 1994 (in January of this year—99.3 percent, and in February—96.0 percent). As compared to February, the general volume of industrial production comprised 106 percent, and after adjustment for the seasonal factor—103 percent (in March 1994—107 and 105 percent, respectively).

The dynamics of production output differed substantially by industry and industry sector. For instance, production of producer goods was below the January-March 1994 level by 3 percent, of intermediate goods—by 2 percent, and of consumer goods—by 13 percent.

Production of most important categories of industrial output by sector **at large and medium-size enterprises** is characterized by the following data:

	As a percentage of the corresponding period of 1994		As a percentage of the preceding month		
	First quarter	including March	January	February	March
Industry	95	94	91	99.5	106
including:					
electric power generation	93	93	99	86	104
fuel	97	97	99.7	92	107
ferrous metallurgy	110	114	97	95	101
chemical and petrochemical	108	109	96	97	113
machine-building	99	93	80	112	109
timber, woodworking, and pulp and paper	89	91	100.8	106	105
production of construction materials	89	89	85	112	108
light industry	60	55	75	108	89
food processing	85	84	87	112	113

In the fuel and power generation sectors, extraction (production) of main categories of resources in the first quarter of this year, as compared to the same period of last year, is characterized by the following data:

	Produced in the I quarter of 1995*)	I quarter 1995 as a percentage of I quarter 1994	March 1995 as a percentage of		For reference:
			March 1994	February 1995 (in terms of average daily production)	I quarter 1994 as a percentage of I quarter 1993
Electric power, billion kwh	251	95	95	95	96
Heat delivered, million Gcal	515	89	89	90	97
Coal, million tonnes	71.1	93	93	93	91

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			March 1995 as a percentage of		For reference:
including:					
for coking	15.9	112	120	104	88
Oil, including gas condensate, million tonnes	76.6	97	99.9	99	85
Natural gas, billion cubic meters	163	99.1	99	97	99.2
Primary refining of oil, million tonnes	45.7	92	91	96	85
Automotive gasoline, million tonnes	6.7	97	96	94	89
Diesel fuel, million tonnes	11.4	93	90	96	82
Boiler oil, million tonnes	16.9	83	76	84	90

Production of primary energy resources (extraction of natural fuel, electric power production at hydro- and nuclear power stations), recalculated into the standard equivalent, decreased by 2 percent in the first quarter of this year as compared to the analogous period of last year (by 5 percent in the first quarter of 1994 as compared to the same period in 1993).

Oil production and refining in January-March of this year declined by approximately 3 and 8 percent as compared to January-March of last year (by 15 percent in January-March of 1994).

*) The data above incorporates the volume of extraction (production) at joint and small enterprises, as well as industrial enterprises that are part of nonindustrial organizations.

In March of this year, because of excess inventories of the finished product (boiler oil) at a number of oil-refining enterprises, the volume of refining declined by 4 percent as compared to the level of this February. At the same time, the average daily production of automotive gasoline and diesel fuel decreased by 4-6 percent.

In **ferrous metallurgy,** in the first quarter of this year production of the main categories of output (with the exception of steel pipe) was higher than during the same period of last year:

	Produced in I quarter 1995, million tonnes	I quarter 1995 as a percentage of I quarter 1994	March 1995 as a percentage of		For reference:
			March 1994	February 1995 (in terms of average daily production)	I quarter 1994 as a percentage of I quarter 1993
Iron ore	19.6	110	106	95	93
Pig iron	9.7	115	119	106	80
Steel	12.7	111	115	106	74
Finished rolled metal	9.6	112	117	102	66
Steel pipe	0.8	90	89	88	52
Coke	6.7	108	113	107	89

As compared to January-March of last year, there was an increase in the production of resource-saving varieties of metal products: cold-rolled sheet metal, plated sheet and tinplate, and cold-rolled steel band—by 30-38 percent;

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at the same time, production of low-alloy rolled steel, high-strength casing, and rolled stainless steel declined by 21-29 percent, metal cord—by 30 percent, and sheet stainless steel—by 42 percent.

As compared to March 1994, there was an increase in the output of roll-formed sections—by 19 percent, and high-strength casing—by 22 percent. Production of sheet stainless steel remained at the same level. Output of rolled low-alloy and stainless steel declined over the indicated period by 18 percent.

In **machine-building** in January-March of this year production of individual varieties of output was characterized by the following data:

	Produced in I quarter 1995	I quarter 1995 as a percentage of I quarter 1994	March 1995 as a percentage of		For reference:
			March 1994	February 1995 (in terms of average daily production)	I quarter 1994 as a percentage of I quarter 1993
Large electric machinery, units	721	70	67	124	54
Alternate-current electric motors with 63-355 mm long pivot, thousand units	104	97	133	109	40
Arc welding equipment, units	8,909	111	104	78	40
Agglomeration equipment, tonnes	2,385	307	342	103	33
Diesel and diesel-generators, units	1,070	95	67	87	29
Metal-cutting machine tools, thousand units	4.9	84	94	116	50
Excavators, units	1,679	81	57	86	59
Self-propelled cranes, units	1,220	72	72	82	52
Buses, thousand units	11.9	103	97	97	95
Friction-free ball bearings, million units	72.9	99.8	96	104	57
Passenger cars, thousand units	206	123	102	109	69
Trucks, thousand units	33.5	87	65	84	33
Freight railcars, units	1,421	107	114	68	38
Tractors, thousand units	7.2	117	122	110	18
Woodworking benches, units	2,989	102	122	115	50

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			March 1995 as a percentage of		For reference:
Refrigerating units, thousand sets	14.3	137	96	79	45
Cash registers, thousand units	109	280	284	110	682

In **electric machine-building,** production of explosion-proof electric motors and welding equipment increased in January-March of this year (by 10 and 11 percent) as compared to the same period of last year; in instrument-making—production of cash registers (by 180 percent) and single-phase electric meters and strain-gauges (by 2 percent); in **textile machine-building**—carding machines (by 422 percent) and looms (by 6 percent); in **railroad machine building**—freight railcars and subway cars (by 7 and 19 percent); in **car-making**—passenger cars (by 23 percent) and buses (by 3 percent); and in **agricultural machine-building**—tractors and tractor-mounted mowers (by 12 and 17 percent) and tractor-mounted drills (by 77 percent).

At the same time, output of steam generators producing more than 10 tonnes of steam an hour, hydraulic turbines, power transformers with a capacity of 5 kw and higher, personal computers, self-propelled cranes, automatic and semi-automatic industrial sewing machines, trolley buses, and tractor-mounted plows amounted to 28-50 percent of last year's level.

There was an increase in March of this year, as compared to February, in the average daily production of alternate-current motors and explosion-proof electric motors, city telephone cables, woodworking benches, agglomeration equipment, oil equipment, carding and sizing machines, electric traveling cranes, passenger railcars, passenger cars, tractors, and tractor-mounted mowers. Output of these items also increased as compared with last March.

Production of the most important categories of output in the chemical and petrochemical industry is characterized by the following data:

	Produced in I quarter 1995 (million tonnes)	I quarter 1995 as a percentage of I quarter 1994	March 1995 as a percentage of		For reference:
			March 1994	February 1995 (in terms of average daily production)	I quarter 1994 as a percentage of I quarter 1993
Synthetic ammonia	2,625	123	115	122	79
Sulfuric acid	1,839	113	109	105	72
Calcinated soda	472	136	151	111	51
Caustic soda	302	99.4	99	102	77
Mineral fertilizer	2,283	125	122	111	72
Chemical thread and fiber	56.4	105	115	107	47
Automotive tires, million units	4.7	84	89	95	56
Synthetic rubber	207	102	122	113	59
Polyethylene	184	122	112	105	81
Polypropylene	149	120	163	225	144

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In the basic chemical industry, as compared to the first quarter of 1994, production of phosphate fertilizer increased by 10 percent, of potassium one—by 27 percent, and nitrogen fertilizer—by 31 percent. The output of chemical pesticides and insecticides amounted to 90 percent of the level of the first quarter of 1994.

The output of phosphate fertilizer exceeded the level of last March by 13 percent, and that of nitrogen and potassium fertilizer—by 24 and 25 percent; the output of chemical pesticides and insecticides declined by 2 percent.

As compared to February of this year, the average daily output of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer in March increased by 16 and 15 percent, and of chemical pesticides and insecticides—by 10 percent; the output of potassium fertilizer declined by 2 percent.

In the synthetic resins and plastics industry, the output of polyethylene in January-March of 1995 increased by 22 percent as compared to the corresponding period of last year, and of polypropylene—by 20 percent. At the same time, production of polystyrene and polyvinylchloride resin fell off by 25 and 16 percent.

As compared to March 1994, the output of polyethylene and polypropylene increased by 12 and 63 percent, and that of polystyrene and polyvinylchloride resin fell off by 23 percent.

As compared to February, the output of polyethylene and polystyrene increased in March by 5 and 16 percent, and of polypropylene—by 115 percent; the output of polyvinylchloride resin fell off by 32 percent.

Production of input materials for the textile industry—chemical thread and fiber and synthetic dyes—amounted over the elapsed three months to 105 and 70 percent, respectively, of last year's level. As compared to last March, output of chemical thread and fiber increased by 15 percent, while that of synthetic dyes fell off by 31 percent.

As compared to February, their average daily production in March increased by 7 and 1 percent, respectively.

In the rubber and asbestos industry, production of rubberized fabric increased in the first quarter of 1995 (by 18 percent), as compared to the same period in 1994, as well as that of molded (by 80 percent) and nonmolded industrial rubber items (by 13 percent) items.

Production of molded rubber items increased by 64 percent as compared to last March, and that of rubberized fabric and nonmolded rubber items, and wedge belts declined by 4.4 and 22 percent, respectively.

Average daily production of all the aforementioned items declined in March as compared to February of this year.

In the timber, woodworking, and pulp and paper industry the output of the most important categories of production is characterized by the following data:

	Produced in I quarter 1995	I quarter 1995 as a percentage of I quarter 1994	March 1995 as a percentage of		For reference:
			March 1994	February 1995 (in terms of average daily production)	I quarter 1994 as a percentage of I quarter 1993
Commercial timber, million cubic meters	26.7	92	93	96	63
Lumber, million cubic meters	5.0	85	85	100.2	70
Plywood, thousand cubic meters	229	109	111	102	78
Wood-particle board, thousand standard cubic meters	660	84	82	88	77
Wood beams for wide-track railroad switches	1,795	135	112	80	55
Commercial cellulose, thousand tonnes	414	145	171	103	66

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			March 1995 as a percentage of		For reference:
Paper, thousand tonnes	624	108	122	101	74
Cardboard, thousand tonnes	335	119	118	99.4	61

As compared to the corresponding period of last year, the takeout of timber in the first quarter of this year declined by 12 percent; there was also a decline in production of prefabricated wood homes—by 49 percent; window and door frames, parquet, mine props, and wood shipping containers—by 18-33; and wood ties for wide-track railroads—by 12 percent.

The average daily production of prefabricated wood homes increased in March of this year as compared to February by 53 percent, and of wood and cardboard shipping containers—by 6 percent.

As compared to March 1994, the production of most categories of the industry's output declined.

In the pulp and paper industry, production of newsprint increased in the first quarter of this year by 20 percent as compared to the same period of last year; the output of printing and bond and notebook paper declined by 36 and 38 percent, respectively.

In March of this year, as compared to the corresponding month of last year, production of newsprint increased by 33 percent, and output of printing, bond and notebook paper declined by 52 and 46 percent. As compared to this year's February, output of newsprint increased by 6 percent, that of bond and notebook paper remained at the same level, and that of printing paper declined by 30 percent.

In the furniture industry, the output of household furniture: tables, chairs, wardrobes, easy-chairs, sleep sofas, and wooden beds declined in the first quarter (by 22-39 percent) as compared to the first quarter of 1994.

In March of this year output of the aforementioned items was 18-45 percent below that for the analogous period of last year.

In the construction materials industry in January-March of this year output of asbestos increased as compared to the same period of last year by 42 percent, as well as that of asbestos-cement pipe and couplers and of polished glass—by 21 and 24 percent, and of mineral wool and items made of it—by 5 percent.

Output of the main categories of production is characterized by the following data:

	Produced in I quarter 1995	I quarter 1995 as a percentage of I quarter 1994	March 1995 as a percentage of		For reference:
			March 1994	February 1995 (in terms of average daily production)	I quarter 1994 as a percentage of I quarter 1993
Cement, million tonnes	7.1	96	101	113	65
Construction brick, billion units of standard brick	2.9	90	93	102	74
Pre-assembled ferroconcrete parts and components, million cubic meters	5.4	86	86	94	70
Decorative ceramic tile, million square meters	5.0	87	97	113	75

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			March 1995 as a percentage of		For reference:
Linoleum, million square meters	13.6	76	77	93	73
Nonvaluable construction materials, million cubic meters	24.6	86	84	98	87

The output of general-use construction materials and items, in particular, prefabricated panels for sectional housing construction, wall materials, rolled roofing and insulation, and ceramic plumbing fixtures in January-March of this year amounted to 81-92 percent of the level of January-March 1994.

As compared to this year's February, the average daily production of light metal components increased in March by 76 percent; bathtubs, construction lime, and gypsum—by 16-24 percent; and roof slate—by 3 percent; as compared to last year's March, the output of asbestos-cement pipe and couplers, asbestos, steel wall and roof panels, wash basins and kitchen sinks increased by 3-7 percent.

The output of consumer goods in the first quarter of this year is characterized by the following data:

	I quarter 1995	As a percentage of the corresponding period of 1994		For reference:
		I quarter 1995	March 1994	I quarter 1994 as a percentage of I quarter 1993
Production of consumer goods, trillion rubles	43.2	87	84	73
including:				
foodstuffs	20.8	84	83	82
alcoholic beverages	3.1	132	118	58
nonfood items	19.3	84	81	69

In light industry, output of the most important categories of items in January-March of this year is characterized by the following data:

	Produced in I quarter 1995*)	I quarter 1995 as a percentage of I quarter 1994	March 1995 as a percentage of		For reference:
			March 1994	February 1995 (in terms of average daily production)	I quarter 1994 as a percentage of I quarter 1993
Fabrics of all varieties, million square meters	474	64	55	70	81
Hosiery, million pairs	64.3	60	56	83	72
Knitwear, million units	33.3	51	45	80	72

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			March 1995 as a percentage of		For reference:
Footwear, million pairs	13.1	70	65	92	45
Rugs and carpets, million units	3.5	46	45	93	85

*) The data above incorporates the volume of extraction (production) at joint and small enterprises, as well as industrial enterprises that are part of nonindustrial organizations.

As compared to the corresponding period of last year, the output of bed linens declined by 72 percent in January-March of this year; of cotton fabrics, knitwear, light coats, jackets, dresses, coats and short coats—by 43-54 percent; and of curtains and draperies, suits, and natural fur hats—by 24-40 percent.

As compared to February of this year, the daily average output of jackets and hard leather goods increased in March (by 4-6 percent), as well as that of natural wool, suits, and light coats (by 19-25 percent) and sackcloth (by 103 percent); as compared to March 1994, their output declined by 30 or more percent, that of natural wool—by 9 percent.

The output of most categories of **durable goods** declined in the first quarter of this year as compared to the corresponding period of last year:

	Produced in I quarter 1995, thousand units	I quarter 1995 as a percentage of I quarter 1994	March 1995 as a percentage of		For reference:
			March 1994	February 1995 (in terms of average daily production)	I quarter 1994 as a percentage of I quarter 1993
Television sets	361	44	40	80	76
Radio receivers	118	80	87	113	44
Washing machines	147	67	65	85	57
Refrigerators and freezers	501	66	69	87	91
Video tape recorders	1.9	17	15	59	46

As compared to the corresponding period of last year, the output of color television sets, motorcycles, sewing machines, and video tape recorders declined in January-March by 68-83 percent; of knitting machines, electric kettles, bicycles, and tape recorders—by 37-56 percent; and of washing machines, refrigerators and freezers, and electric irons—by 33-37 percent.

As compared to March 1994, the output of all main categories of durable goods declined in March of this year; as compared to the preceding March, there was an increase in the average daily production of household freezers, electric vacuum cleaners, and radio receivers—by 8-13 percent, and of electric kettles and motorcycles—by 99 and 229 percent.

*DELOVOY MIR Economic Statistics, 17 April

954E0914A Moscow DELOVOY MIR in Russian 26 Apr 95 p 3

[Economic statistics overview prepared from data of the Russian State Committee for Statistics: "Socioeconomic Situation as of 17 April"]

[FBIS Translated Text]

Prices of Consumer Goods and Services

During the period 11 through 17 April, the increase in prices of consumer goods and services amounted to 101.7 percent, including 101.4 percent with respect to

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food products, 101.8 percent for nonfood products, and 102.5 percent for paid services to the populace.

The greatest cost increases over the week for consumer goods and services were registered in cities of the Urals region (rising 2.8 percent), the lowest—in the Volga region (rising 1.2 percent).

The following table shows price indices with respect to goods and services on the consumer market:

	Percentage of previous price-registration date		Average daily increase in prices (in percent) for the period:			
	10 Apr	17 Apr	28 Mar - 3 Apr	4-10 Apr	11-17 Apr	March
Consumer goods and services	101.9	101.7	0.25	0.27	0.24	0.29
including:						
Food products	101.8	101.4	0.23	0.26	0.20	0.27
Nonfood products	101.7	101.8	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.28
Paid services to the populace	103.1	102.5	0.43	0.44	0.36	0.33

Consumer prices rose 5.3 percent since the beginning of the month, including a 4.7 percent rise in food products, 5.0 percent rise in nonfood products, and 8.7 percent rise in paid services to the populace.

Food products. A certain decrease in the rate of growth of prices for food products was observed the past week.

Price dynamics for the main groupings of food products are as follows:

	Percentage of previous price-registration date		
	3 Apr	10 Apr	17 Apr
All food products	101.6	101.8	101.4
including:			
Meat and meat products	101.2	101.2	101.3
Fish and fish products	101.1	101.2	101.1
Edible fats	100.0	100.0	99.7
Milk and dairy products	100.7	101.4	100.6
Sugar	101.7	101.6	101.5
Bread and bakery products	102.4	103.4	101.2
Macaroni and cereal products	101.9	101.9	101.8
Fruits and vegetables, including potatoes	102.8	102.7	102.2

The increase in prices for butter and margarine, most dairy products, and eggs did not exceed 1 percent. At the same time, the higher rate of price increase was continued for certain varieties of macaroni and cereal products, fruits and vegetables, and alcoholic beverages (1.8-3.7 percent).

Since the beginning of the month, prices of bread and bakery products, fruits and vegetables increased 6-8 percent; sugar, confectionery items, flour, macaroni and cereal products—4-5.5 percent; meat products, fish, milk and dairy products—2.5-3.5 percent. Prices for eggs, butter, and fats remained virtually unchanged.

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The cost of a selection of 19 food products increased by 1.4 percent on average over the week throughout Russia, amounting to 163,800 rubles [R]. Maximum cost of the selection continued to be observed in cities of the Far East, minimum cost—in cities of the Volga region. Maximum and minimum cost of the food product selection differed by a factor of 3.4. In Magadan, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, the selection cost R308,000-328,000 on a per-month basis; in Ulyanovsk, Voronezh, and Nalchik—R95,000-122,000. In Moscow, the cost was R198,000, in St. Petersburg—R179,000.

Nonfood products. The rate of price increase for nonfood products over the period 11 through 17 April of this year was somewhat higher than for food products. Gasoline prices rose 6.5 percent on the average across Russia, although in certain cities (Ulan-Ude, Makhachkala, Vladikavkaz, Kaliningrad) the increase over the week amounted to 30-57 percent. Cotton and silk fabric, thread, spring and summer clothing and footwear, children's items, tobacco products, medicines, and building materials increased 2-4 percent in cost.

Radios, televisions, electric appliances, furniture, printed publications, office products, and detergents increased 1-1.5 percent in price.

Since the beginning of the month, gasoline prices increased 18 percent, fabrics and tobacco products—8-9 percent, clothing, linens, footwear, office products, medicines, printed publications, and building materials—4-6 percent, radios, televisions, and electric appliances—3 percent.

Paid services to the populace. City transportation fares and gas supply costs continued to rise over the past week. While costs for the majority of municipal services rose 1-1.5 percent, gas supply costs increased by 12 percent. In Orenburg, Blagoveshchensk, Petrozavodsk, Bryansk, and Volgograd, gas prices increased by a factor of 1.5-2.5, while in Nizhniy Novgorod they rose 5.3-fold.

The cost of travel on city passenger transportation facilities increased by 4-7 percent, on suburban trains and intercity buses—by 2.6-2.8 percent. City transportation fares in Ivanovo and Tambov rose by a factor of 1.5-2.0, and in Vladikavkaz, Tomsk, Krasnodar, and Irkutsk—by a factor of 2.5-3.3. The cost of services at municipal children's preschool facilities increased by almost 4 percent over the week. In Stavropol, Orenburg, Yakutsk, and Vladivostok, these costs rose by a factor of 1.6-2.0.

Since the beginning of the month, rates charged for housing and municipal services and child care at preschool institutions increased by 10-11 percent, passenger transportation and communications services—by 9 percent, and consumer services—by 5 percent.

Prices for Basic Material-Technical Resources Acquired by Industrial Enterprises and Construction Organizations

The average-price index for material-technical resources acquired by industrial enterprises was 115 percent in March, higher than the index for finished production output (111 percent). The cost increase over the past quarter for resources used and output produced in industry amounted to 1.7- and 1.6-fold, respectively. In construction organizations, the increase in prices for basic building materials acquired in March fell within the limits of 13 percent. For first quarter, the price increase was 37 percent.

Price dynamics with respect to the acquisition of basic groups of resources this year are characterized by the following data:

	Percentage of previous month			March 1995 as percentage of December 1994
	January	February	March	
Material-technical resources acquired by enterprises of industry	126	118	115	172
including				
Electricity	121	118	105	151
Thermal energy	116	119	105	145
Fuel	128	119	120	182

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	Percentage of previous month			
Materials and raw materials for heavy industry	124	115	113	161
Materials and raw materials for light industry and the food industry	121	115	115	160
Building materials, parts and components for construction organizations	109	111	113	137
including:				
cement	113	110	107	133
construction brick	103	116	104	124

The trend toward accelerated price increases in fuel resources for industrial enterprises continued in March—the cost of oil and furnace fuel oil rose 11-12 percent, diesel fuel—23 percent, natural gas—39 percent.

The increase in prices for basic resource varieties acquired by enterprises of the coal and electric power industries amounted to 21-27 percent over the past month, by enterprises of the chemical, oil production, and nonferrous metallurgy industries—13-15 percent, and by the gas, petrochemical, and oil refining industry, machine building, and ferrous metallurgy—8-11 percent. The cost of resources acquired for enterprises of light industry and the food industry increased 15 percent over the month.

Industrial enterprises are acquiring the bulk of material-technical resources from enterprises and organizations in Russia. In March, the rate of price increase for these resources was 115 percent. Resources purchased from suppliers located outside Russia rose 13 percent in cost over the month, including a 16 percent rise in the cost of resources from suppliers in the far abroad.

Differences in price level for specific types of materials and raw materials are being maintained depending on the supplier. Thus, the average prices of such materials as oil, iron ore, coke, and soda ash acquired from suppliers in the near abroad were 20-30 percent higher than prices on the Russian market. At the same time, the cost of certain varieties of rolled ferrous metal acquired by machine-building enterprises was lower than domestic market prices. This was also true of flax fiber and cotton and wool yarn acquired by enterprises of light industry, and granulated sugar—by enterprises of the food industry. The average level of prices for resources acquired through import purchases exceeded prices on the Russian market for the most part.

The cost of resources acquired by enterprises on Russia's domestic market showed significant diversification, as can be seen from the following data (prices rendered in rubles):

	Minimum price level	Maximum price level	Average price across Russia
Oil, tonne	175,000	382,000	246,000
Energy-producing coal, tonne	16,000	208,000	74,000
Coking coal, tonne	157,000	337,000	265,000
Iron ore, tonne	95,000	198,000	139,000
Caustic soda, tonne	263,000	1.671 million	676,000
Single-thread cotton yarn, tonne	6.552 million	16.337 million	12.626 million
Granulated sugar, tonne	1.239 million	4.791 million	2.166 million

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	Minimum price level	Maximum price level	Average price across Russia
Commercial concrete, cubic meter	81,000	489,000	152,000
Construction brick, thousand conventional bricks	150,000	2.146 million	318,000
Cement, tonne	63,000	483,000	110,000
Window glass, square meter	3,600	22,000	7,700

The share of transportation expenditures within the acquisition cost of material-technical resources acquired by industrial enterprises last month averaged 15 percent, of resources acquired by construction enterprises—7 percent. The transportation component in the acquisition price of oil and diesel fuel was 10-11 percent, coal—29-33 percent, commercial timber—26 percent, cement—18 percent, cotton fabric—4 percent, and granulated sugar—5 percent.

Industry. The consolidated index for average daily output of the main industrial production varieties for the first 16 days of April 1995 was 102 percent as compared with the same period of March 1995 (97 percent—in April 1994); this index was 97 percent as compared with the same period of April 1994 (76 percent—in April 1994).

Output of the most important industrial production varieties at large and mid-size enterprises over the first 16 days of April 1995 is characterized by the following data:

	Output over the first 16 days of April 1995	Percentage of the same period (average daily production) in:	
		March 1995	April 1994
Electric power generated by general-use power stations, billion kilowatt-hours	36.5	92	94
Oil, including gas condensate, million tonnes	11.5	91	93
Natural gas, billion cubic meters	27	95	96
Coal, million tonnes	9.8	95	88
Steel, million tonnes	2.2	103	109
Finished rolled metal, including procurement for export, million tonnes	1.6	105	101
Steel pipe, tonnes	123,000	106	151
Coke, million tonnes	1.3	99	111
Wheeled-vehicle cranes, each	82	75	69
Metal-cutting machine tools, each	113	155	74
Cargo vehicles, each	5,400	85	90
Light vehicles, each	26,700	85	81
Tractors, each	425	48	60
Chemical fiber and filament, tonnes	10,200	125	137

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		Percentage of the same period (average daily production) in:	
Mineral fertilizers (in terms of 100 percent nutritive substance), tonnes	382,000	97	99
Synthetic rubbers, tonnes	36,000	107	126
Commercial timber, million cubic meters	2.3	75	96
Sawn lumber, cubic meters	352,000	90	88
Commercial cellulose, tonnes	89,800	95	142
Paper, tonnes	111,000	106	107
Cement, million tonnes	1.3	104	93
Slate, million standard slabs	69.8	133	180
Construction brick, million standard bricks	283	102	95
Asbestos-cement pipe, sleeves and joints, kilometers of standard pipe	343	170	270
Fabric (total), million square meters	39.6	102	45
Socks and hosiery, million pair	8.2	119	63
Knitted articles, million	2.8	91	41
Footwear, million pair	1.6	159	68
Television sets, each	20,400	59	29
Radios, each	35,000	171	159
Refrigerators and freezers, each	59,200	92	60
Electric vacuum cleaners, each	20,000	131	76
Washing machines, each	46,500	143	68
Meat, including Category-1 by-products, tonnes	40,500	115	63
Whole-milk production in terms of milk, tonnes	196,000	102	74
Butter, tonnes	10,300	134	73

State of payments and accounts at enterprises of industry, transportation, construction, and agriculture. As of the beginning of March 1995, the total delinquent indebtedness of enterprises of industry, transportation, construction, and agriculture (including debts on credits and loans) had increased 10 percent as compared with the previous month, amounting to R116.1 trillion.

Of the total amount of delinquent indebtedness, R109.1 trillion (94 percent) was attributable to creditor indebtedness, R6.2 trillion (5 percent)—to indebtedness on bank credits, and R0.8 trillion (1 percent)—to loan indebtedness. Delinquent indebtedness of more than three months duration totalled R65.1 trillion, or 59.7 percent of the total amount of delinquent creditor indebtedness.

Delinquent debtor indebtedness increased by 6.8 percent over the month, comprising R89.9 trillion as of 1 March 1995.

With nominal growth seen in delinquent creditor and debtor indebtedness, their average monthly total relative to the gross domestic product generated in February of this year decreased as compared with January from 118

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to 108 percent, and from 103 to 91 percent, respectively.

	December 1994	January 1995	February 1995
Gross domestic product for the month (trillion rubles)	87.1	80.0	96.0
Average monthly amount of delinquent creditor indebtedness as percentage of gross domestic product	100.6	118.4	108.0
Average monthly amount of delinquent debtor indebtedness as percentage of gross domestic product	90.9	102.9	90.7

The structure and dynamics of delinquent creditor indebtedness of enterprises and organizations of industry, transportation, construction and agriculture are as shown below (as of the end of the month, in rubles):

	Delinquent creditor indebtedness (total)	Including:				Amount of total delinquent indebtedness more than three months in duration
		Debts to suppliers	Debts to suppliers on promissory notes issued	Debts on payments to the budget	Debts on payments to state nonbudget funds	
December 1994	90.350 trillion	56.780 trillion	x	19.328 trillion	x	60.510 trillion
Percentage of previous month	106.4	103.5	x	107.8	x	107.3
January 1995	99.028 trillion	55.054 trillion	128 billion	20.039 trillion	4.803 trillion	59.336 trillion
Percentage of previous month	109.6	97.0	x	103.7	x	98.1
February 1995	109.112 trillion	59.447 trillion	324 billion	22.595 trillion	5.492 trillion	65.132 trillion
Percentage of previous month	110.2	108.0	253.1	112.8	114.3	109.8

Delinquent debtor indebtedness accounted for 52.0 percent of the total volume of debtor indebtedness incurred by industrial and agricultural enterprises and construction and transportation organizations surveyed.

Delinquent debtor indebtedness of more than three months duration amounted to R59.9 trillion, or 66.6 percent of the total delinquent indebtedness.

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The structure and dynamics of delinquent debtor indebtedness are characterized by the following data (as of the end of the month, in rubles):

	Delinquent debtor indebtedness (total)	Including:			Amount of total delinquent indebtedness more than three months in duration
		Debts of purchasers	Debts of purchasers on promissory notes received	Debts of state customers on payments for delivered production	
December 1994	80.795 trillion	69.282 trillion	x	x	53.859 trillion
Percentage of previous month	103.2	102.1	x	x	106.6
January 1995	84.226 trillion	73.388 trillion	211 billion	7.287 trillion	54.210 trillion
Percentage of previous month	104.8	105.9	x	x	100.7
February 1995	89.914 trillion	78.931 trillion	1.802 trillion	6.533 trillion	59.901 trillion
Percentage of previous month	106.8	107.6	854.0	89.6	110.5

While delinquent debtor indebtedness overall increased in February of this year, the indebtedness of state clients for production output delivered to meet state needs decreased by 11.4 percent.

In January-February 1995, on a per-monthly average, payment was not received for 16 percent of offloaded production output (in 1994—28 percent). In this regard, an almost twofold growth in the share of unpaid production output was observed in February as compared with the previous month. The average time frame over which debtor indebtedness was paid off increased from 67 days in January of this year to 88 days in February.

	Indebtedness of purchasers at the start of the month, trillion rubles	Volume of offloaded production, trillion rubles	Paid production output, trillion rubles	Indebtedness of purchasers at the end of the month, trillion rubles	Unpaid production output percentage of total volume of offloaded production output
January	122.951	69.693	61.727	130.917	11.4
February	130.917	56.826	45.292	142.451	20.4

The solvency of enterprises of industry, construction, agriculture, and transportation (ratio of monetary assets to delinquent indebtedness to suppliers) is characterized as follows:

	End of December 1994	End of January 1995	End of February 1995
Ratio of enterprise monetary assets to delinquent indebtedness owed suppliers, percentage)	18.0	18.7	19.3
including:			
industry	17.1	18.7	19.3
construction	21.2	21.1	17.4

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	End of December 1994	End of January 1995	End of February 1995
agriculture	16.8	11.9	12.5
transportation	21.2	19.9	22.0

On the whole as of 1 March 1995, creditor indebtedness in surveyed sectors exceeded debtor indebtedness: in industry—by 2 percent, in agriculture—by a factor of 2.3, in transportation—by 6 percent, and in construction—by 2 percent.

Delinquent indebtedness with respect to wages. The total volume of delinquent indebtedness with respect to issue of funds for wages at enterprises and organizations of industry, construction, transportation, and agriculture amounted to R5.687 trillion as of 1 April 1995.

As compared with the previous month, a certain reduction is being seen in the number of enterprises in debt for all sectors taken into account. The volume of delinquent indebtedness is decreasing as well at enterprises of construction, agriculture, and transportation. In industry, the volume of delinquent indebtedness increased by R70 billion (2 percent).

The dynamics of delinquent indebtedness with respect to issue of funds for wages are characterized as follows (as of the beginning of the month):

	February 1995	March 1995	April 1995	April 1995 as a percentage of February	April 1995 as a percentage of March
Number of enterprises in debt with respect to wages (total)	37,000	38,000	36,500	98	96
including in:					
industry	8,400	8,200	7,700	91	94
construction	6,800	6,600	6,300	93	95
agriculture	19,800	21,000	20,400	103	97
transportation	2,000	2,200	2,100	102	97
Volume of delinquent indebtedness with respect to wages (total), trillion rubles	5.534	5.644	5.687	103	101
including in:					
industry	2.911	2.986	3.056	105	102
construction	0.950	0.906	0.898	94	99
agriculture	1.335	1.361	1.350	101	99
transportation	0.338	0.391	0.383	114	98

While the total volume of indebtedness is decreasing in a number of sectors, indebtedness of over two months duration is on the rise, as can be seen from the following data (as of the beginning of the month):

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	February 1995	March 1995	April 1995
Delinquent indebtedness of over two months duration expressed as percentage of total delinquent indebtedness	29	33	35
including in:			
industry	26	28	31
construction	29	30	31
agriculture	40	48	52
transportation	18	21	23

The amount of delinquent indebtedness in surveyed sectors is 1.4 times the monthly wage fund of indebted enterprises, including in agriculture—2.6 times, construction—1.5 times, and industry—1.2 times the monthly wage fund.

About 54 percent of the total indebtedness volume with respect to wages is attributable to industrial enterprises, two-thirds of which are enterprises in the machine-building and fuel industries.

The following table provides data on delinquent indebtedness in the issue of funds for wages, by sector of industry (in rubles, as of the beginning of the month):

	February 1995	March 1995	April 1995
Industry	2.911 trillion	2.986 trillion	3.056 trillion
expressed as percentage of previous month	134	103	102
including:			
Electric power	137 billion	192 billion	162 billion
expressed as percentage of previous month	108	141	84
Fuel industry	938 billion	817 billion	860 billion
expressed as percentage of previous month	141	87	105
including:			
oil production	324 billion	326 billion	335 billion
expressed as percentage of previous month	92	100.4	103
gas industry	104 billion	49 billion	103 billion
expressed as percentage of previous month	253	47	209
coal extraction	494 billion	431 billion	412 billion
expressed as percentage of previous month	187	87	96
ferrous metallurgy	100 billion	77 billion	101 billion
expressed as percentage of previous month	141	77	130
nonferrous metallurgy	56 billion	85 billion	81 billion
expressed as percentage of previous month	44	152	96
chemical and petrochemical industry	68 billion	64 billion	56 billion
expressed as percentage of previous month	153	94	89

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	February 1995	March 1995	April 1993
machine-building and metalworking	1.016 trillion	1.083 trillion	1.128 trillion
expressed as percentage of previous month	145	107	104
timber, woodworking, and pulp and paper industry	198 billion	216 billion	220 billion
expressed as percentage of previous month	117	109	102
production of building materials	121 billion	138 billion	117 billion
expressed as percentage of previous month	165	114	85
light industry	73 billion	85 billion	75 billion
expressed as percentage of previous month	148	117	88
food industry	121 billion	150 billion	165 billion
expressed as percentage of previous month	116	124	109

The largest amounts of wage funds not paid in timely fashion were observed in the gas industry—R1.4 million, oil industry—R0.9 million, and coal industry—R0.7 million, on an average, per worker basis. This corresponds approximately to the average monthly wage earned by workers in these sectors in February 1995. In machine-building and metalworking, the timber, woodworking, and pulp and paper industry, the building materials industry, and electric power industry, indebtedness per worker amounts to R164,000-223,000, the average monthly wage being R287,000-666,000. As compared with the previous month, wage indebtedness per worker in the gas industry doubled, while it increased by one-third for workers in ferrous metallurgy.

The largest volumes of delinquent indebtedness with respect to wages were observed in the following regions: Tyumen Oblast—R591 billion, Tatarstan—R225 billion, Kemerovo Oblast—R220 billion, Chelyabinsk Oblast—R206 billion, Bashkortostan—R192 billion, Yakutia—R188 billion, Krasnoyarsk Kray—R182 billion, and Khabarovsk Kray—R173 billion. Some 35 percent of the total volume of delinquent indebtedness is attributable to these regions.

In the republics of Kalmykia and Tuva, in Amur and Magadan Oblasts, and in the Komi-Permyak, Taymyr (Dolgan-Nenets), Koryak, Aga, and Buryat Autonomous Okrugs, more than half of the total indebtedness is of two months duration or less.

Freight shipments to regions of the North. As of 1 April 1995, 7 percent less freight had been shipped to regions of the North by maritime transportation than was the case last year.

	January-March 1995	As percentage of January-March 1994	For reference: January-March 1994 percentage of January-March 1993
Freight dispatched, total (tonnes)	724,800	93	53
including:			
dry cargo	550,800	103	59
liquid cargo	174,000	72	43

As compared with first quarter 1994, freight shipments by maritime transportation to the port Dudinka increased by a factor of 2.0, to the Kuril Islands region—by a factor of 2.4.

At the same time, a reduction in volume of freight shipments to the following ports was observed: Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy—by 16 percent, Magadan—by 7 percent, areas of eastern Kamchatka--by 57 percent, Sakhalin—by 18 percent. Less liquid cargo was transported to the following ports: Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy—by 42 percent,

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Magadan—by 10 percent, areas of Sakhalin—by 28 percent, Kuril Islands—by 12 percent.

Volumes of cargo remaining in major seaports, designated for shipment to the North, decreased by 32 percent overall in March 1995. The percentage decrease was 11 percent in Kandalaksha, 5 percent in Murmansk. At the same time, these volumes increased in the ports of Arkhangelsk and Vanino.

As compared with 1 April 1994, volumes of cargo remaining in port designated for shipment to the North were 51 percent less, on the whole. These volumes were 86 percent less in Kandalaksha, 36 percent less in Vanino, 16 percent less in Murmansk, and 11 percent less in Arkhangelsk.

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